

Prehistory Medicine (-3000 BC)

During this time witch doctors were believed to be the people in the tribe who could cure people of any illness they had. People believed that the witch doctors could contact the gods and ask them to stop the illness. People also used charms to keep away any other illness that might make people sick.



Egyptian Empire( 3000 BC)

During the Egyptian Empire people started to treat illness not only with charms and other spiritual elements but they also started to treat illnesses physically as well. Herbs were used to ease the pain while magic was used to cure the illness. Egyptians also believed in the afterlife and so depending on your status you were buried with different weapons and other treasures.

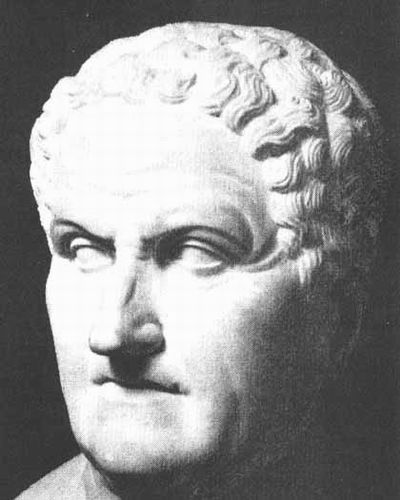


Roman Empire (400 BC)

During this time people started becoming more aware of the idea of being healthy. There were toilets and sewage systems so that diseases which lived in water were washed away. People also bathed in the baths which help rid their bodies of bacteria. Galen was a famous doctor during this time. He looked to find out how the human body worked and wrote it down which has helped scientists now.

Greek Empire (1500 BC)

During the Greek Empire medicine was an important part of people’s lives. Hippocrates, who was a well known doctor during that time, invented the Four Humours theory. This theory was that the liquids in the body (blood, phlegm, black bile and yellow bile) had to be balanced for people to be healthy. A fever, for example, was thought to be that the person had too much blood so they would bleed the person so that their body would be back in balance.





Middle Ages (500 AD)

During the Middle Ages the church was in charge of who was allowed to practice medicine. Schools were set up so that people could learn about medicine. The Black Death was also a serious part of the middle ages. Since the cities were not very clean rats walking the streets carried around fleas which would bite the victim infecting them with the disease.

Medical Renaissance (1400 AD)

During this time information which had been lost through the ages was found again along with new discoveries made by people such as Paré and Vesalius. Paré was famous for using thread to stop cuts from bleeding instead of using boiling oil. This made it less painful for the patient. Vesalius was an anatomist who drew what he found out which has helped scientists today.





20th Century

A lot of progress had been made leading up to the 20th century. Many diseases now had a cure or a way of preventing it from happening through vaccinations. Healthier diets and cleaner cities have also helped a lot. Thanks to all the medical discoveries through the ages we are now able to live longer and healthier lives.

Industrial Revolution (1750)

During this time vaccinations were invented to prevent diseases such as small pox. The cities were overcrowded so keeping the cities clean was a challenge. This increased the risk of disease. People also started to learn about germs and with that knowledge started finding ways to prevent illnesses.

